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THE HIDDEN COSTS OF POLITICAL DYNASTIES: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION, AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SDGS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze the impact of political dynasties on governance performance, corruption levels, and economic inequality in local governments of developing countries. It also evaluates the relationship between political dynasties and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

Theoretical Framework: This research is grounded in theories of political economy, institutional governance, and democratic accountability. The study incorporates frameworks on power concentration, elite capture, and corruption dynamics to assess how political dynasties shape governance outcomes and economic disparities. The literature on SDGs is also integrated to highlight how political dynasties hinder sustainable development.

Method: A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach was employed, analyzing peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and reports published over the last two decades. The selection criteria focused on empirical studies discussing the governance performance, corruption, and economic consequences of political dynasties in developing countries. Data were synthesized to identify recurring themes and draw comparative insights.

Results and Discussion: The findings indicate that political dynasties significantly contribute to weakened governance performance, higher levels of corruption, and increased economic inequality. The concentration of political power within families leads to inefficient public administration, patronage, and reduced economic opportunities for marginalized groups. These outcomes obstruct progress towards SDG 8 by limiting economic inclusivity and SDG 10 by perpetuating socioeconomic disparities. Furthermore, the erosion of institutional integrity due to dynastic control contradicts the objectives of SDG 16.

Research Implications: The study emphasizes the necessity for political and institutional reforms to curb the adverse effects of political dynasties. Strengthening transparency, enforcing anti-corruption measures, and promoting merit-based political participation are crucial to enhancing governance quality and achieving sustainable development goals.

Originality/Value: This research contributes to the literature by systematically examining the intersection of political dynasties and sustainable development. It provides policymakers with evidence-based recommendations to mitigate the governance challenges posed by dynastic politics, thereby fostering more equitable and accountable local governance structures.

Keywords: political dynasties, local governance, corruption, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 16, sustainable development goals (SDG).

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dynasty politics is a phenomenon that is often found in many developing countries (Hermansyah, 2017). In these countries, political power that is inherited within a family through blood relations is commonly referred to as dynasty politics (Alya Rahma *et al.*, 2022). The persistence of dynasty politics raises concerns due to its potential to entrench inequalities, hinder democratic governance, and undermine public trust in government institutions. One of the critical consequences of dynasty politics is the concentration of power among a limited group, which exacerbates social and economic disparities, aligning with the concerns highlighted in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10: Reduced Inequalities (United Nations, 2015). Additionally, the lack of transparency and accountability within dynastic governance structures weakens democratic institutions, aligning with the challenges addressed in SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (United Nations, 2015).

Political dynasties often prioritize familial and elite interests over broader societal needs, leading to non-transparent decision-making that results in suboptimal public service delivery and ineffective development programs (Duryat & Pd, 2024). The tendency to favor personal or family interests over public welfare fosters nepotism and corruption, which further exacerbates inequality by limiting access to resources and opportunities for marginalized communities. The absence of meritocratic leadership within dynasty politics prevents competent individuals from entering governance roles, thus perpetuating inefficiencies in local governance (Gadafi & Nelwati, 2024). When political dynasties dominate governance, the emergence of new, competent, and reform-oriented leaders is often suppressed, reducing the likelihood of progressive policy changes that could promote inclusive development (Y. C. Kenawas, 2024).

Beyond governance inefficiencies and democratic erosion, dynasty

politics also negatively impacts economic growth and employment opportunities, making it relevant to SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (United Nations, 2015). The monopolization of political and economic power by a small group often results in policies that favor elite business interests rather than promoting fair competition and inclusive economic growth. Political dynasties frequently engage in crony capitalism, where government contracts, business licenses, and investment opportunities are granted based on political connections rather than economic viability or public benefit. This creates an uneven playing field that discourages entrepreneurship and foreign investment, ultimately hindering sustainable economic development (Santoso & Widodo, 2023).

Moreover, the prevalence of dynasty politics can lead to labor market distortions, where employment opportunities are allocated based on nepotism rather than merit. In many cases, government jobs and key positions in public institutions are handed out to relatives and allies, undermining professional standards and reducing the overall efficiency of the workforce (Rinaldi *et al.*, 2022). As a result, youth unemployment and underemployment remain high, as talented individuals are often excluded from economic opportunities due to the dominance of politically connected elites. This situation contradicts the objectives of SDG 8, which seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment, and decent work for all.

Corruption fueled by dynasty politics has significantly impacted local governance in Indonesia. Between 2003 and 2023, numerous high-profile corruption cases have been linked to political dynasties, causing state losses amounting to hundreds of trillions of rupiah (Dal Bó *et al.*, 2007). Examples include the corruption scandals involving Fuad Amin, Syaukani Hasan Rais, Yan Anton Ferdian, Sri Hartini, and Ratu Atut Chosiyah, among others. These cases highlight how the concentration of political power within families weakens institutional integrity and diverts public funds meant for development projects into private gains. This pattern of governance failure exacerbates social injustice, as essential public services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development are neglected due to misallocation of resources.

From an SDG perspective, the prevalence of dynasty politics directly

contradicts the objectives of SDG 16, which calls for accountable and inclusive institutions that uphold justice and the rule of law. Moreover, the inequitable distribution of political and economic opportunities under dynasty politics intensifies socioeconomic divides, undermining SDG 10, which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. Furthermore, the detrimental impact on economic growth, employment quality, and business competition underscores its contradiction with SDG 8. Without institutional reforms and stronger public participation in governance, the cycle of power concentration and inequality will persist, further deteriorating public trust and governance quality (Sugitanata *et al.*, 2024).

The negative public perception of governance due to dynasty politics is another critical issue. As corruption cases involving political dynasties continue to emerge, public trust in government declines (Nur Fadilah *et al.*, 2022). This loss of trust leads to political apathy, where citizens disengage from electoral and governance processes, weakening democratic accountability (Julita PA *et al.*, 2023). Addressing the challenges posed by dynasty politics requires strengthening transparency, promoting merit-based leadership, and enhancing civic engagement to ensure more inclusive and just governance structures.

Although many studies have explored the impact of dynasty politics at the national level, research focusing on its effects on local governance, particularly in developing countries, remains limited (Suharto *et al.*, 2017). Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, this study seeks to fill this gap by examining how dynasty politics influences governance performance, corruption levels, and public participation over the past two decades. By integrating insights from existing literature, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between dynasty politics and governance quality within the framework of SDGs. The findings are expected to offer valuable policy recommendations for promoting transparency, reducing inequality, strengthening democratic institutions, and fostering sustainable economic growth through fair and merit-based governance practices.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 REVIEW PROTOCOL – PRISMA

This study uses the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) model as the main framework for conducting Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR). PRISMA is a set of highly recognized guidelines specifically designed to improve the quality, consistency, and transparency in conducting systematic reviews and meta-analyses, aiming to reduce bias and ensure that the review results can be replicated and trusted by other researchers. SLR itself is a very rigorous and systematic research approach, which involves a comprehensive and methodical search for relevant studies, followed by a critical evaluation of the quality of these studies and a synthesis of the findings obtained to answer specific research questions.

PRISMA provides a structured methodological framework for each stage of the SLR implementation. The first step is the design of a comprehensive search strategy, which aims to identify all studies relevant to the research topic without ignoring studies that may make important contributions. Next, PRISMA provides detailed guidance in the study selection process, which includes clear inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure that only high-quality studies are included in the review. Once relevant studies are selected, the data extraction process is carried out systematically, following the PRISMA guidelines to ensure the consistency and accuracy of the data collected. Finally, PRISMA also guides the information synthesis process, where findings from various studies are combined and critically analyzed to provide in-depth and reliable insights into the topic being reviewed.

By applying PRISMA in implementing the SLR, this study not only seeks to produce a comprehensive and transparent review but also ensures that the research process can be repeated and verified by other researchers, thereby increasing the validity and confidence in the results obtained. This is especially important in the academic field, where the integrity and rigor of research methodology are the basis for further development of science.

2.2 FORMULATION OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research question in this study was formulated using the PICOS (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Study Design) framework, which is a systematic approach to formulating clear and focused research questions. Based on this framework, the research question raised is: "How does the existence of political dynasties in local governments affect government performance, levels of corruption, and political participation in developing countries compared to governments that are not dominated by political dynasties?"

This study uses the PICOS (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Study Design) framework to formulate clear and focused research questions. The focus population is developing countries, with special attention to areas that have a tradition of dynastic politics (P). The intervention studied is the existence of dynastic politics in local governments, which involves the control of public office by one family or group from generation to generation (I). The comparison group is a government without a dynastic political structure (C), which provides a contrasting perspective in assessing the impact of dynastic politics. The research outcomes include three main aspects: government performance as measured by the effectiveness of administration and the quality of public services; the level of corruption, which includes the frequency and scale of corrupt practices; and citizen political participation as seen from the level of involvement in the political process (O).

This study uses observational and longitudinal studies to evaluate data from different sources and periods (S). Observational studies allow for the analysis of natural patterns in dynastic politics, while longitudinal studies provide insight into how the impact of dynastic politics evolves. With the PICOS framework, this study is structured and focused, ensuring that all relevant elements are considered, thus producing significant findings in understanding the impact of dynastic politics in local governance in developing countries.

2.3 SYSTEMATIC SEARCH STRATEGY

2.3.1 Identification

This stage involves exploring and collecting scientific articles through online research databases, with the main focus on Scopus (URL: https://scopus.com/) provided by Elsevier. The selection of Scopus as the main platform was influenced by various factors, including wide accessibility, in-depth data coverage over a certain period, thematic relevance to the research topic, and high content quality. In addition, this study also took into account the potential for overlap, where the same article might be listed in various other scientific databases. To ensure the identification of articles relevant to the research topic, search queries and Boolean operators such as "political dynasty" OR "political dynasties" OR "dynastic politics" OR "family politics" OR "local government performance" OR "government performance" OR "public sector performance" OR "corrupt practices" OR "political participation" OR "civic engagement" were used. The extensive use of keywords aims to cover various aspects that may be related to the research, thus expanding the range of articles that can be explored.

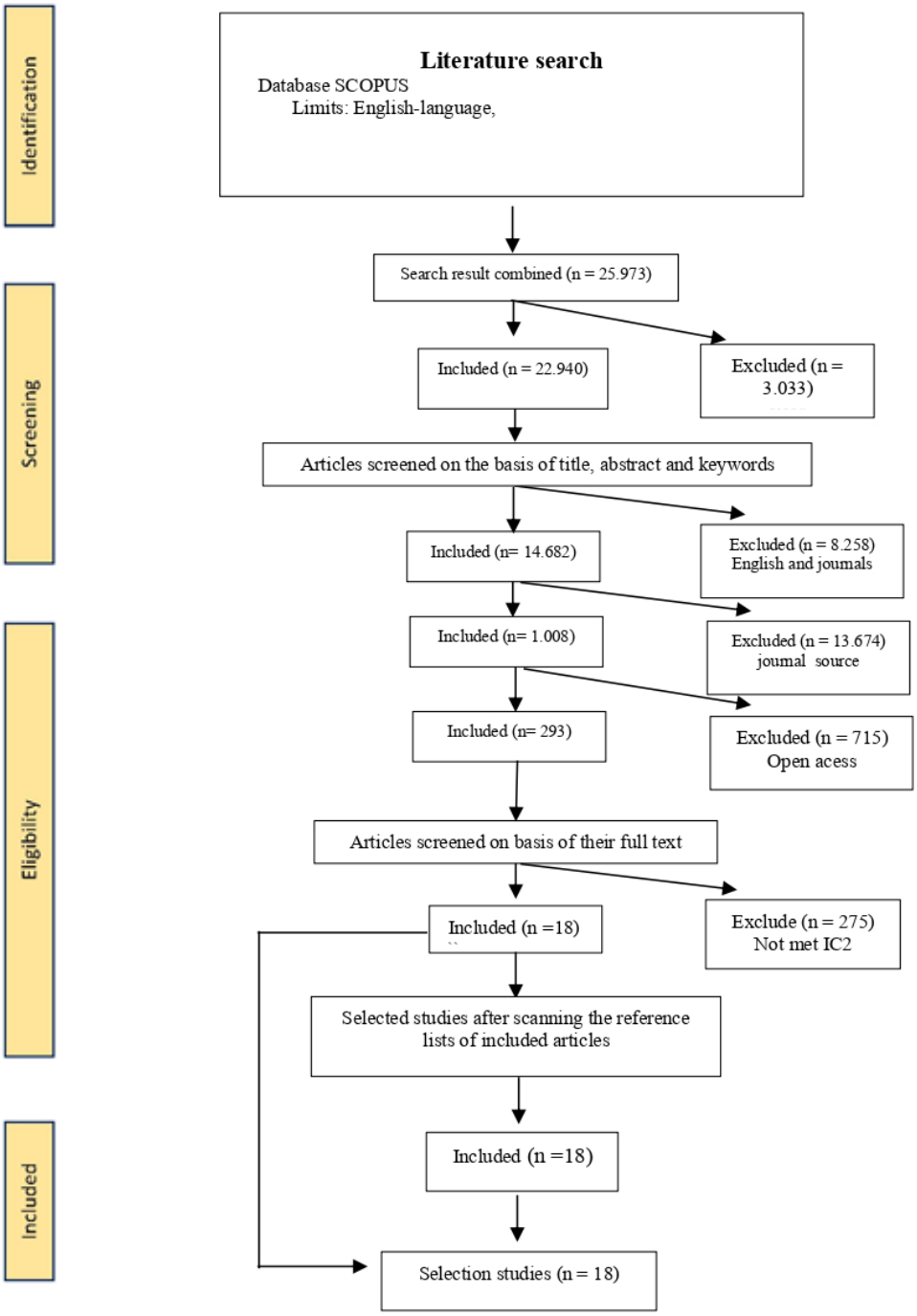
2.3.2 Screening

At this stage, the focus is directed at the process of curating articles that have been collected from the Scopus database. Comprehensive screening was carried out to eliminate redundancy and ensure that the selected articles were relevant to the research objectives. Initially, 25,973 documents were successfully collected from Scopus using predetermined search queries and Boolean operators. However, this number was then filtered based on the publication year range (2003-2023) to obtain 22,940 documents. Further screening was carried out by focusing on documents in the form of English-language journals, resulting in 14,682 journals. The source journal titles were then filtered only to include journals originating from the political field, leaving 1,008 journals. Of these, the researcher decided to focus on journals that are

available in open access, considering the ease of access and examination, resulting in 293 articles that were worthy of further consideration.

Figure 1

Prism Flow Diagram



2.3.3 Eligibility

At this stage, articles that pass the initial screening are then verified through a thorough validation process, which involves comprehensive reading and full-text examination. The main objective of this phase is to ensure that each article meets all the required criteria, including the presence of all important sections such as abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. This in-depth evaluation not only ensures the integrity of the content but also assesses whether the article is truly relevant and coherent with the research objectives. Suppose any article is deemed not to meet the criteria. In that case, the researcher must provide a clear and transparent reason for its exclusion in order to reduce potential bias in the selection of sources. The focus of this study was on developing countries, so articles discussing the context of developed countries were excluded. After this process, only 18 journals met the eligibility criteria to proceed to the next stage of analysis. Throughout these stages, the process of searching and selecting research articles was carried out carefully to ensure that only the most relevant and high-quality articles were considered in this study. This will help ensure that the research findings are based on strong and reliable evidence.

3 RESULTS

This study evaluates the impact of political dynasties in local governments on government performance, corruption levels, and political participation in developing countries. The findings are critically relevant to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

3.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

Local governments dominated by political dynasties exhibit lower performance than those without dynastic control (Bragança *et al.*, 2015;

Grindle, 2009; Guritno *et al.*, 2019; Pacaldo & Ferrer, 2020; Rehman *et al.*, 2022; Tusalem & Pe-Aguirre, 2013). The excessive concentration of power weakens transparency, efficiency, and accountability (SDG 16). Bureaucracies under dynastic regimes are often less professional, leading to ineffective public service delivery (SDG 8). This situation hinders sustainable governance, negatively impacting local economic growth and poverty reduction initiatives.

3.2 CORRUPTION LEVEL

Political dynasties correlate with higher corruption levels (Amore *et al.*, 2013; Bardhan & Mookherjee, 2006; Dong, 2010; Heidenheimer, 2017; Lassen, 2005; Pacaldo & Ferrer, 2020). The absence of strong checks and balances (SDG 16) allows systematic and large-scale corruption, misallocation of public funds, and weakened institutional integrity. These governance failures deter foreign investment and economic development (SDG 8), exacerbating inequalities in resource distribution and public service access (SDG 10). Corruption ultimately erodes public trust in government, reinforcing cycles of poverty and governance inefficiency.

3.3 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The prevalence of political dynasties reduces political participation (Aminah *et al.*, 2020; Blattman, 2009; Dalton, 2008; Hays & Kogl, 2007; Marien *et al.*, 2010). Citizens perceive the political process as predetermined, discouraging engagement in democratic institutions. In dynastic-controlled areas, political participation is stifled by election manipulation, political coercion, and limited civic freedom. This weakens democratic governance and citizen empowerment (SDG 16), restricting inclusive political decision-making (SDG 10). Conversely, regions without dynastic rule demonstrate higher participation rates, as citizens believe in their capacity to influence governance.

4 DISCUSSIONS

These findings highlight the detrimental effects of political dynasties on local governance and sustainable development. The concentration of power in dynastic governments results in poor policy decisions, nepotistic appointments, and resistance to reform (Badoh & Dahlan, 2010). This undermines institutional effectiveness, equality, and economic opportunities (SDG 10, SDG 16). The presence of dynasties fosters a culture of patronage and nepotism (Cahyadi & Kurniawan, 2021), weakening governance structures and exacerbating poverty and political instability (Waruwu, 2023).

Furthermore, systemic corruption in dynastic governments creates an unfavorable environment for sustainable development (SDG 8). Corrupt practices divert resources from essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, deepening socioeconomic disparities (SDG 10). This entrenched corruption diminishes public trust and democratic participation, hindering equitable access to governance and justice (SDG 16).

Low political participation in areas dominated by dynasties signals democratic erosion. The use of electoral manipulation, suppression of opposition, and limited political competition strengthens autocratic tendencies (Sugitanata *et al.*, 2024). Without broad civic engagement, democracy weakens, reducing the potential for inclusive policymaking and equitable governance (SDG 16).

To mitigate these issues, political and governance reforms are crucial. Strengthening anti-corruption mechanisms, judicial independence, and public oversight (SDG 16) can reduce the negative impact of dynastic politics. Ensuring transparent and accountable governance structures fosters trust and enhances inclusive economic growth (SDG 8). Political education and civic engagement initiatives can empower marginalized groups and promote greater political representation (SDG 10, SDG 16).

5 CONCLUSION

This study underscores the profound impact of political dynasties on local governance, corruption levels, and political participation in developing countries. The findings align with critical targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Political dynasties weaken government performance by limiting transparency and accountability (SDG 16). They contribute to high corruption levels, which obstruct economic development and deepen inequalities (SDG 8, SDG 10). Additionally, they suppress political participation, eroding democratic governance and reinforcing autocratic structures (SDG 16). Urgent reforms are needed to counteract these effects. Strengthening institutional oversight, anti-corruption measures, and civic engagement can enhance governance quality and democratic integrity. Encouraging inclusive political participation and equitable policy formulation is essential for achieving sustainable development and social justice. Addressing these challenges will foster transparent governance, reduce socioeconomic disparities, and support long-term democratic resilience in developing countries.

6 SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations are proposed to improve governance in developing countries affected by political dynasties. First, political reform is essential to limit the excessive influence of political dynasties in local governance. This can be achieved by implementing strict term limits for regional heads and key officials to prevent the consolidation of power within a single family. Additionally, anti-nepotism regulations must be enforced to prohibit the appointment of family members to strategic positions that influence public policy, with clear sanctions for violations. Furthermore, resource management restrictions should be introduced to prevent the misuse of public resources, including strict

regulations barring the involvement of public officials' family members in government contracts or projects.

Second, strengthening the checks and balances mechanism is crucial to mitigating corruption and enhancing accountability in local government. This can be done by improving the capacity, authority, and independence of oversight institutions such as regional inspectorates, audit bodies, and anti-corruption commissions through specialized training for auditors and investigators, as well as increasing funding for monitoring and investigation activities. Additionally, transparent budgeting should be promoted by ensuring that all budg*et al*locations and expenditures are publicly accessible, utilizing digital tools such as online budget portals for real-time public monitoring. To further enhance accountability, decentralized monitoring mechanisms should be implemented by involving local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to minimize the risk of political interference in centralized oversight systems.

Third, enhancing political participation is essential to fostering a more democratic and inclusive governance system. This can be achieved through political education programs targeting various societal groups, particularly youth, women, and marginalized communities, to increase awareness of political rights, election processes, and the importance of civic engagement. Additionally, public awareness campaigns should be conducted through mass media, social media, and grassroots initiatives to continuously promote the significance of active political participation. Furthermore, strengthening democratic institutions at the local level, such as village councils, city councils, and community advocacy groups, is necessary through capacity-building programs and financial support to enhance their effectiveness in governance.

Fourth, improving transparency and accountability is a key strategy to prevent power abuse and rebuild public trust in the government. One effective measure is the adoption of digital governance systems, such as online reporting platforms that enable citizens to anonymously report cases of corruption and abuse of power. Moreover, performance reporting mechanisms should be mandated for local governments to publish regular reports outlining program achievements, budget utilization, and challenges encountered, ensuring public

accessibility and scrutiny. Additionally, inclusive decision-making processes should be established through public forums, consultations, and online polling mechanisms that allow citizens to participate in policymaking, ensuring governance decisions align with public needs and aspirations.

Finally, bureaucratic capacity development is crucial to improving local government efficiency, particularly in regions dominated by political dynasties. This includes investing in civil servant training programs to enhance professionalism, integrity, and efficiency, focusing on public management, government ethics, and digital governance. Furthermore, a merit-based performance evaluation system should be implemented to ensure transparency and fairness in civil servant promotions, using measurable indicators for career advancement, rewards, and disciplinary actions. Additionally, meritocracy in bureaucratic appointments must be upheld to eliminate nepotism and favoritism by ensuring that promotions and appointments are based on qualifications, competencies, and performance rather than political connections.

These recommendations are essential to fostering good governance, reducing corruption, and promoting inclusive political participation. By addressing these issues, governments in developing countries can align their governance reforms with the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which emphasizes peace, justice, and strong institutions, as well as SDG 8, which promotes decent work and economic growth.

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